

MAR

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short: the leaves are long, intire, and, for the most part, succulent. *Miller.*
Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. *Peach.*
The *marigold*, whose courtier's face Echoes the sun, and doth unlace Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*
Fair is the gilliflow' of gardens sweet, Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay's Pastorals.*
To *MA'RI'NATE*. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.
Why am I styl'd a cook, if I'm loath To *marinate* my fish, or season broth. *King's Cookery.*
MAR'INE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the sea.
The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*
Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone. *Woodward.*
No longer Circe could her flame disguise, But to the suppliant God *marine* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*
MAR'INE. *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]
1. Sea-affairs.
Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicritus his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbutnot.*
2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MA'RI'NER. *n. f.* [from *mare*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A seaman; a sailor.
The merry *mariner* unto his word Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway Turn'd to the shore. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Your ships are not well mann'd, Your *mariners* are multiteers, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*
We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner* who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the remotest Indies. *Glanville's Scip.*
His busy *mariners* he hastes, His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*
What *mariner* is not afraid, To venture in a ship decay'd. *Swift's Miscel.*
MA'RIORAM. *n. f.* [*mariorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
MAR'ISH. *n. f.* [*marais*, French; *meire*, Saxon; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watry ground; a marsh; a morass; a more.
The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marsh*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*
When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marsh* of Jordan. *1 Mac. ix. 42.*
Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marsh*; where, after being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades; Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades, To *marshes* resorts. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
From the other hill To their fix'd station, all in bright array, The cherubim descended; on the ground Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marsh* glides. *Milton.*
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*
MAR'ISH. *adj.* Morish; fenny; boggy; swampy.
It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marshy* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon's Essays.*
The fen and quaire to *marshy* by kind, Are to be drained. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
MAR'ITAL. *n. f.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.
If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he hereby incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does, for the most part, consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*
MAR'ITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband. *Diſt.*

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MAR'ITIMAL. *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.]
MA'RTIME. *adj.* [*maritime*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.]
1. Performed on the sea; marine.
I discours'd of a *maritime* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. Relating to the sea; naval.
At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
3. Bordering on the sea.
The friend, the shores *maritime* Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Ereco, and the left *maritime* kings Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.
Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Addison's Freeholder.*
MARK. *n. f.* [*marc*, Welsh; *meanc*, Saxon; *merche*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]
1. A token by which any thing is known.
Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several mark upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happened to be stolen they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*
In the present form of the earth there are certain marks and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original. *Burnet.*
The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper mark of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. A token; an impression.
But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife, To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life: These are the monuments of Helen's love, The flame I bear below, the marks I bore above. *Dryden.*
'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars, The marks of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars, Thought all past services rewarded well, If to their share at least two acres fell. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
At present there are scarce any marks left of a subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with grass and shrubs. *Addison on Italy.*
3. A proof; an evidence.
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language is a mark of union. *Bacon.*
The Argonauts sail'd up the Danube, and from thence pass'd into the Adriatick, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a mark of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
4. Notice taken.
Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good mark and scope. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
5. Convenience of notice.
France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*
6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.
France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*
7. The evidence of a horse's age.
At four years old cometh the mark of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 754.
8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.
9. [*Maré*, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.
We give thee for reward a thousand marks. *Shakespeare.*
Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a mark, for that manca and mancus is translated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden's Remains.*
Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred marks more a noble. *Bacon.*
10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.
Here are marriage vows for signing; Set your marks that cannot write. *Dryden's King Arthur.*
MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *meancan*, Saxon; *marquer*, French.]
1. To impress with a token, or evidence.
Will it not be received, When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers, That they have don't. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally marked where there is need. *Grew's Ceylon.*
2. To distinguish as by a mark.

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That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To note; to take notice of.
Alas, poor country! Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air, Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom. xvi. 17.*
Now swear, and call to witness Heav'n, hell, and earth, I mark it not from one That breaths beneath such complicated guilt. *Smith.*
To *MARK*. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.
Men mark when they hit, and never mark when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon's Essays.*
Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Em.*
MAR'KER. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.]
1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.
MAR'KET. *n. f.* [anciently written *mercāt*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]
1. A publick time of buying and selling.
It were good that the privilege of a market were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many market towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love: For I must tell you friendly in your ear, Sell when you can, you are not for all markets. *Shakespeare. Wjld.* xv. 12.
They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a market for gain. *Wjld.* xv. 12.
If one bushel of wheat and two bushels of barley will, in the market, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*
2. Purchase and sale.
With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common markets, or pay rents. *Temple.*
The precious weight Of pepper and Sabeian incense take, And with post-haste thy running market make, Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Persius.*
3. Rate; price. [*marc*, French.]
'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars, Thought all past services rewarded well, If, to their share, at least two acres fell, Their country's frugal bounty; so of old Was blood and life at a low market sold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
To *MAR'KET*. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.
MAR'KET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market and bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.
Enter, go in, the *marketbell* is rung. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
MAR'KET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market and cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.
These things you have articulated, Proclaim'd at *marketcrosses*, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
MAR'KET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market and day*.] The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.
Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome, Like Mantua, where on *marketdays* we come, And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He ordered all the Lucrèce to be seized that were found on a *marketday* in one of his frontier towns. *Addison on Italy.*
MAR'KET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market and folks*.] People that come to the market.
Poor *marketfolks*, that come to sell their corn. *Shakespeare.*
MAR'KET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market and man*.] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.
Be wary how you place your words, Talk like the vulgar sort of *marketmen*, That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakespeare.*
The *marketman* should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift.*
MAR'KET-MAID. *n. f.* [*market and maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or sell.
You are come A *marketmaid* to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
MAR'KET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market and place*.] Place where the market is held.
The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *marketplace*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

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The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd, And from the *marketplace* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*
Behold the *marketplace* with poor o'erspread; The man of Rofs divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*
MARKET-PRICE. *n. f.* [*market and price or rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.
MARKET-RATE. *n. f.* [*market and rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.
Money governs the world, and the *marketprice* is the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L'Estrange.*
He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not stick to have it at the *marketrate*. *Locke.*
MAR'KET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.
Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *markettowns*, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. *Spenser.*
No, no, the pope's mitre may matter Sir Roger seized, when they would have burnt him at our *markettown*. *Gay.*
MAR'KETABLE. *adj.* [from *market*.]
1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.
A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Current in the market.
The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open port sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*
The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*
MAR'KMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark.
MAR'KSMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark.
In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman:—I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.—A right good *markman*. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
Whom nothing can procure, When the wide world runs bias from his will, To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill. This is the *markman*, safe and sure, Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*
An ordinary *markman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden's Ded. to the Sp. Fyrar.*
MARL. *n. f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, *merx* is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marl* being the fatness of the earth.]
Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*
We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*
Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 596.
Uneasy steps Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps On heaven's azure. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i.
To *MARL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with *marl*.
Those improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been made since money was at five and six per cent. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
Sandy land *marled* will bear good white or blue pease. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To *MARL*. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with *marline*. *Ainsl.*
MAR'LINE. *n. f.* [*meapn*, Skinner.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.
Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind; Or scarcloth matts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*
MAR'LINESPIKE. *n. f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed in it. *Bailey.*
MAR'LPIT. *n. f.* [*marl and pit*.] Pit out of which *marl* is dug.
Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*
MAR'LY. *adj.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with *marl*.
The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*
MAR'MALADE. *n. f.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmels*, Portuguese, a quince.]
Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is subaftringent, and grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*
MARMORATION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble.
MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Diſt.*
MARMOSET. *n. f.* [*marmoset*, French.] A small monkey.
I will instruct thee how To snare the nimble *marmoset*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
MARMOT.